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INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY

Hungary

SUBJECT

Organization, Equipment, and Activities of AAA Units/Factories Producing Armaments

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Each regimental headquarters was composed of about 480 personnel; each had six gun batteries (UTEG), each of which had five officers, 75 enlisted men, six 85mm AAA guns manned by six men per gun, and one fire control unit operated by about 14 EM and one officer.

3. [redacted] AAA Battery PF2900/K, located at Balantonfuzfoi (see Inclosure #2). [redacted] job was to protect Balantonfuzfoi Papirgyar (Paper Factory of Balantonfuzfoi), which was the cover name for an [redacted] 25X1

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underground ammunition plant situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ km from Balantonfuzfoi where they assembled 85 mm, 100 mm, and 125 mm shells, the components of which came from Premarton and Berhida (see below).

4. Battery [] located between Premarton (4707N 1807E) and Berhida (4706N 1807E), protected a factory at Peremarton known as Peremartoni Mutragyar (Fertilizer Factory) that made parts for 85 mm, 100mm, and 125 mm shells. At Berhida there was another (unidentified) plant, known as a chemical factory, that did the same thing. 25X1
5. Battery [] was located at the AAA barracks in Veszprem. Should hostilities break out, its mission was to move to Petfurdo (4709N 1807E) to protect the powder manufacturing and drying plant that, for cover purposes, was called Porcellangyar (Porcelain Factory). 25X1
6. Battery [] located at Csopak (4659N 1755E) would, at the outbreak of hostilities, move to Inota (4712N 1810E) to protect an area power plant. 25X1
7. Battery [] at Szentkiralyzabadja aka Szabadi (4703N 1758E) protected a Soviet-manned fighter airstrip. 25X1
8. Battery [] at Cseric ($1\frac{1}{2}$ km west of Veszprem), protected a smallarms ammunition factory called Closzergyar. 25X1
9. Battery [] at Veszprem, handled communications for the rest of the [] AAA Regiment. 25X1
10. Early warning was furnished to the fire control unit of each gun battery of the regiment by radar through a filter center. The radar station is located on a high hill close to a church just outside the town of Siofok (4654N 1803E), and [] not only batteries of the [] AAA Regiment, but all others in Hungary were also served by that station. In any event, each [] battery, which was mobile, had a fixed filter center that talked to Siofok by both radio and telephone. The filter center was manned by two radio operators, two phone operators, two board plane plotters, two map plotters and one officer. 25X1
11. Sending target and/or track information began with Siofok, which would transmit the data to the appropriate fire control unit by way of its filter center. As a precaution against detection, a simple code system was used in transmitting target positions to the batteries; the system was controlled by Siofok, and had to be memorized by all personnel concerned. (See Inclosure #3) Normal degree headings were divided into eight parts of 150 points each, with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 denoting north, south, east, west in that order, with each direction representing $1/8$ or 150 points of the circle. The four intervening $1/8$ sections of the circle were numbered (clockwise, from true north) 12, 32, 34 and 14. Making use of this system tracks would be reported from Siofok to the filter center to the fire control unit in the following code: 1-75-34, meaning, target coming from the north at about 22° heading SSW. This system could be changed effectively in a matter of minutes by simply renaming the eight areas.
12. The fire control unit of [] battery was, for some unknown reason, called the "lek". [] received it in 1953, and from the nameplate [] it had been manufactured in the USSR in 1947--Hungarian production on the unit began in 1955. The Lek was mobile, weighed 1,700 kilos, measured 4.80 meters long (exclusive of towing gear), 2 meters wide, and 2.35 meters high. There were wheels on two sides, and the unit was moved by truck; when in position it was set into a hole in the ground 1.85 meters deep with 40 cm clearance on each side, with the front end of the hole slanted to accomodate the towing gear; the flat portion of the hole was five meters long. The top of the 25X1

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instrument, which housed all the instrument panels, measured about 2.80 meters long and 1.20 wide; it constituted a rectangular turret and contained exactly 1,500 gears of various sizes for operating the instrument panel, which was about one meter above the base of the entire unit (see Inclosure #4).

note: information about operation of the fire control unit is subject to correction

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13. The fire control unit was manned and operated by nine enlisted men, each at his own position:
 - a. Position #1: Was responsible for checking wind and weather conditions and make necessary corrections in guiding the missile to its target. This operation was semi-automatic.
 - b. Position #2: Handled the combined information of Position #6 (Height Finder) and Position #9 (Horizontal Finder) and was responsible for exact distance from target. The instrument panel indicated 185 contour lines in scale fashion with each line representing 75 meters distance. Its capability was approximately 14,000 meters.
 - c. Position #3: Received track information from the Battery Filter Center by phone and relayed it (by mike-type phone) to position 6 and 9. Position #3 was also responsible for determining the degree angles of the gun barrel just before firing.
 - d. Position #4: Was responsible for determining the exact timing of missile explosion in seconds after timing was already determined. Corrections in mis-timing were also controlled by this position.
 - e. Position #5: Range Finder up to 12 km distance. This position is usually within speaking distance from another range finder unit of four enlisted men who have the capability of spotting a target 50 km away and 30 km high. When a target comes within the range of capability of position #5 (12 km) it is notified by voice by this unit and takes over the target track.
 - f. Position #6: Height Finder up to 12,000 meter range.
 - g. Position #7: (OLDAL-ELORETARTAS) Controls the horizontal deflections of the target and sets the AAA guns accordingly.
 - h. Position #8: (MAGASSAG-ELORETARTAS) Controls the vertical deflections of the target and sets the AAA guns accordingly.
 - i. Position #9: Horizontal Direction Finder. Also calls exact position of target to the Fire Control Officer who gives Batteries order to fire.
14. Power to operate the fire control unit was furnished by four large batteries that produced 63-75 volts of electricity; if less power was produced mechanical and accuracy failure would result. This failure happened only once in three years. Power to the control panels was controlled by a voltage regulator that also controlled the power for

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the cable leading to the power distributor unit (UTEGELOSZTO), which was connected by wire to each gun in the battery of six. The power came from the batteries, through the voltage regulator, to the instrument turret, back to the voltage regulator, and then to the cable leading to the power distributor unit. The cable leading to the power distributor was composed of 12 strands with over-all circumference of about 3 cm.

15. AAA Battery Gun Positioning: Gun batteries could be placed from 100 to 1000 meters away from the fire control unit. For effectiveness, the length of the cable (from the fire control unit to the power distributor unit connected with the AAA guns) laid had to be known. The positioning of the AAA guns in relation to the power distributor unit to the guns was also equal in distance. The power distributor unit measured approximately 30 x 50 x 30 cm. Guns were usually fired all at the same time on the same target and they could also be divided to fire on several targets at different intervals (See Inclosure #5).
16. Each 85 mm gun in the battery had stations for six men: #1 horizontal range finder, #2 shell loader, #3 ? , #4 vertical range finder, #5 assistant shell loader, #6 powder man (Rendezocsseze). There were three types of shells used: TK and T5, which were 12,000 meter range proximity type, and "Repsz", which was a 15,000 meter range impact type. On several occasions we tested 100 mm and 125 mm shells at the firing range at Nagyoroszi (4800N 1905E) to find out whether [] the firing of these shells to coincide with the accuracy of the 85 mm, but because of insufficient voltage on our fire control unit the tests were unsuccessful. 25X1
17. The effectiveness of our gun batteries was excellent. [] used radio-controlled Soviet IL-28 medium bombers for targets, and shells were set to burst either 1,000 meters below or above the target during practice. 25X1
18. AAA troop training was conducted in the field and was very trying and difficult. The officers acted as instructors and were very strict and tough during classroom work. As a member of our fire control unit, [] is training in theory before I was allowed near the fire control unit, this theoretical training being held in classrooms with blackboard and charts. Over-all training for fire control personnel lasted about one year, during which both theoretical and practical instruction were carried out. 25X1
19. Until the revolution, troop morale was good, with food good and plentiful and recreational facilities excellent. [] alerted on 23 Oct 56 to take up assigned AAA positions, and on the 24th were ordered to prepare for movement to Budapest to protect it from the Soviets. This order was cancelled on the 25th, and on the 26th [] Regiment was ordered to protect Veszprem against a reportedly planned Soviet attack. 25X1
20. [] arrived in Veszprem on 27 October and, because of an extreme food shortage, a convoy of 12 trucks and 40 men were dispatched to Dumbovar to forage for food. Prior to the arrival of the convoy, a "spy" told the people of Dumbovar that the convoy was coming to help the Soviets who were supposedly a few miles away. Consequently, when they got there the convoy was attacked with small arms and machinegun fire, 10 trucks were destroyed, and two enlisted men were wounded. The rest were taken prisoner by the people and put in a stockade, but were released when they explained their real mission, and new trucks were loaded with food and convoy headed back for Veszprem. On 4 November Soviet tanks attacked Veszprem, and three IL-2 aircraft dropped in troops. Since the AAA battery were unable to combat the tanks, they fled. 25X1
21. [] Budapest was surrounded by three rings of radar-controlled AAA batteries. [] 25X1

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1. Organizational Chart of AAA Units
2. Veszprem, Location of Battery Pf2900/K and Underground Ammunition Factory
3. Sketch of Siopok Radar Reporting System
4. Sketch of Battery Fire Control Unit
5. Sketch of AAA Gun Battery Positioning -- CONFIDENTIAL

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Enclosure #1
Interviews Organizational Chart
of AAA Units in HUNGARY

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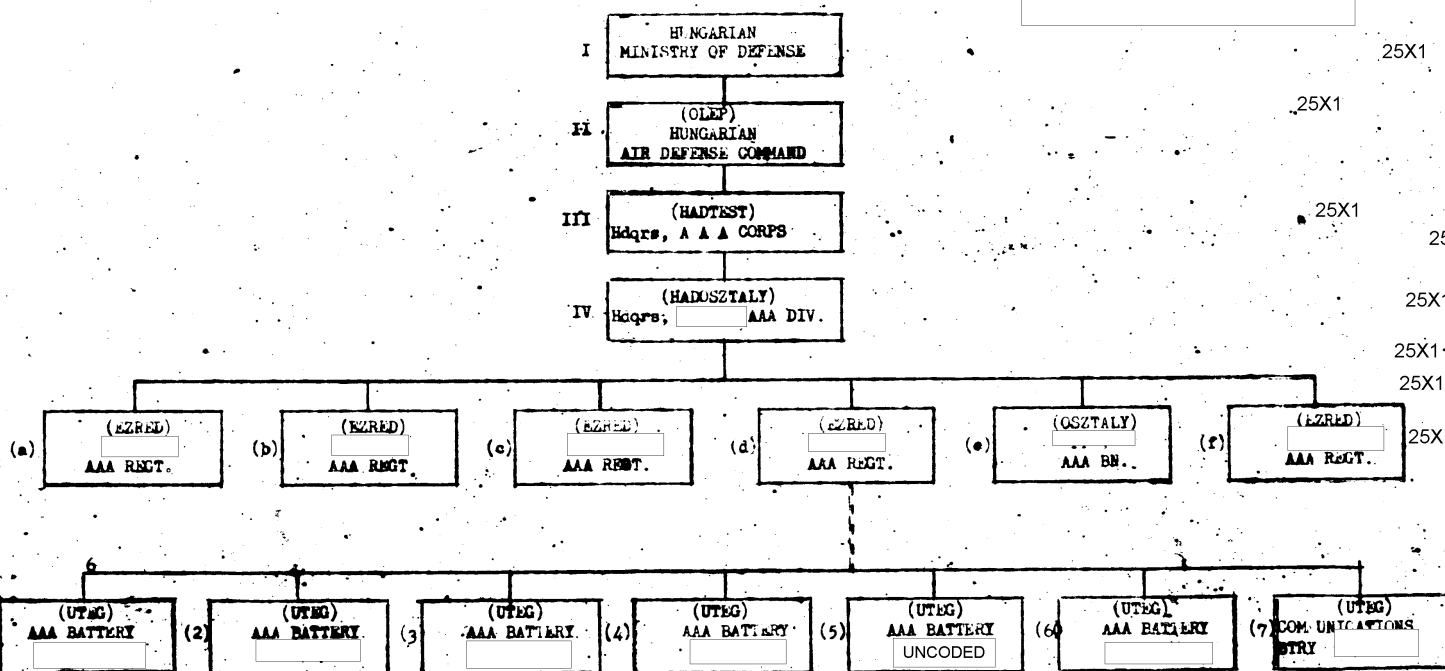
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Inclature #2

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Item #1 - Location of AAA
Battery

Item #2 - Underground
Ammunition Factory

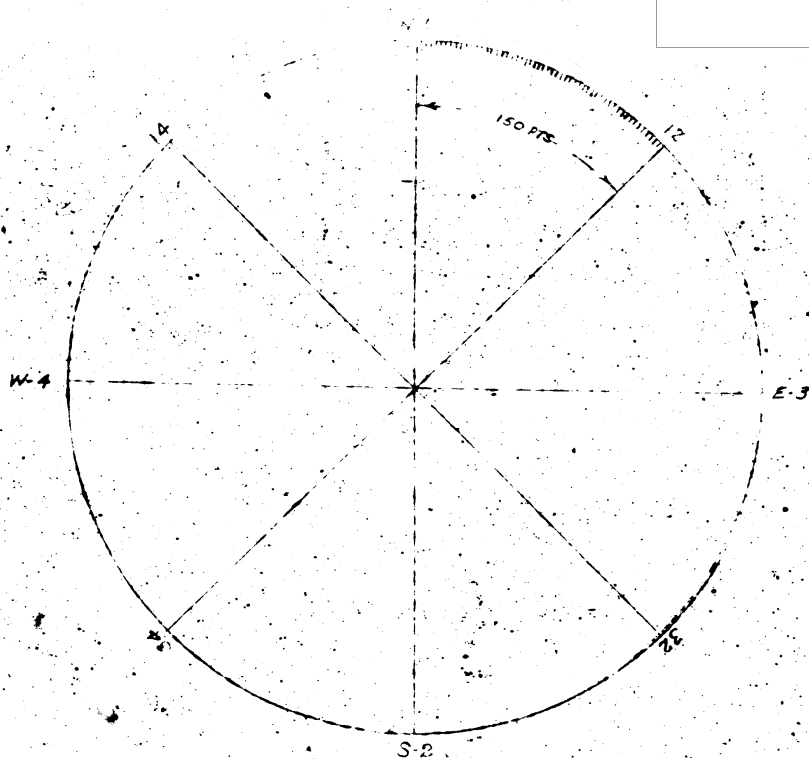
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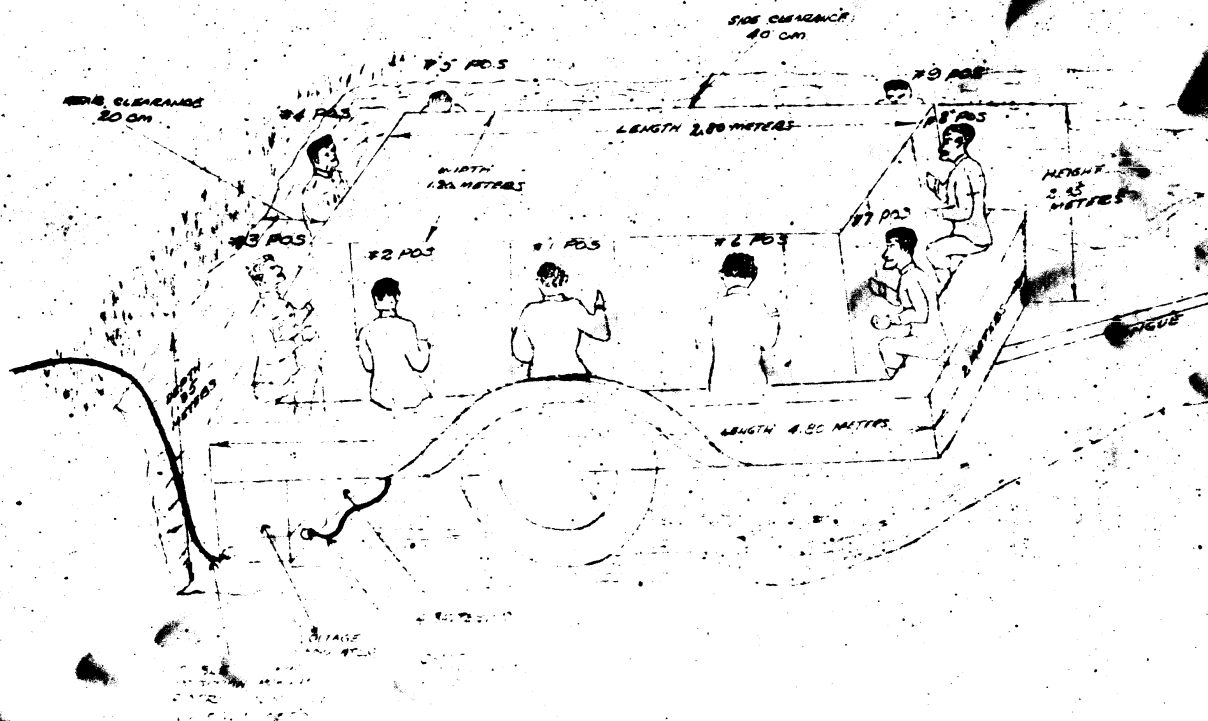


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Inlosure #4 Sketch of
the AAA Fire Control Unit

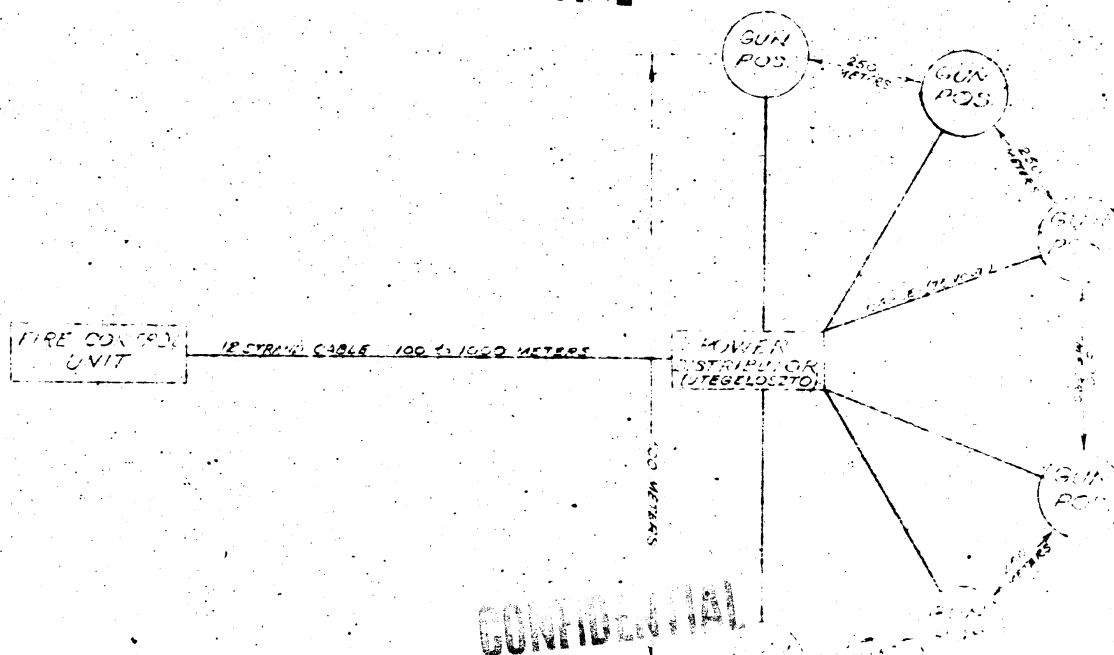
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Sketch of AAA Gun Battery Positioning 25X1



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